Amendments to the Description:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 28 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 11 shows that this invention has moved the blue point from approximately U' = .18, V' = .13 to approximately U' = .21, V" = .08. This change represents a shift that makes the blue color become purplish. In order to correct the blue color and to achieve an even larger color gamut, it is advantageous to reduce the reflection in the range of 430 to 450 nm. This [[this]] reduction can be achieved by appropriate construction of a multilayer coating or by the use of dyes. Changing the blue will tend to degrade the desirable neutral gray or slightly purplish color of the screen when reflecting only ambient light. Other changes, such as a reduction in the amount of green reflection, may be advantageous to keep the proper ambient color.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

The high contrast projection screen according to the invention significantly increases the contrast ratio and improves the color. The multilayer interference coating is advantageous in obtaining sharp cut-on and cut-off slopes in wavelength selection. Also, it [[canb e]] can be made with arbitrary positions for the cut-ons and cut-offs. This feature allows adjustment for better color and contrast ratio. Colorants such as dyes offer general insensitivity to incoming and outgoing light angles, making them especially advantageous to the projection screen environment.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

A variety of methods may be used to reduce the effect of high-angle-of-incidence light on the interference coating. One approach is to coat the screen nonuniformly so that each position on the screen has a preshifted coating that compensates for the angle of incidence at that position. Another approach is to curve the screen so that the angle stays more nearly constant. It is preferred that a lamp of known source spectral power density be matched to a colored screen with the desired emission properties. Other primary color schemes may be used [[beised]] <u>beside</u> RGB to create a full color display. In fact, many colors can be created from a two-primary color system. Another approach is to use only one color to make a monochrome display. The monochrome system can be designed with fewer layers in the dichroic or can be designed to enhance contrast more than in the full color system.